

1381-199

7/23/2014

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Danielle Erding
Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164

JUL 23 2014

Subject: Notification; Per PR-Notice 98-10 & 2001-5
Charger Max ATZ
EPA Reg. No. 1381-199
Date Submitted: July 15, 2014

Dear Ms. Erding:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notices (PRN) 98-10 and 2001-5 dated July 15, 2014 for the product referenced above. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and 2001-5 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10 and 2001-5. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at (703) 306-0415 or davis.kable@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis", written over a horizontal line.

Kable Bo Davis
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

4/32

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

(GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS)

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

THIS PRODUCT IS A RESTRICTED-USE HERBICIDE DUE TO GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS. USERS MUST READ AND FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE POTENTIAL FOR ATRAZINE TO REACH GROUND AND SURFACE WATER.

GROUP 5 15 HERBICIDE

Charger Max[®] ATZ

HERBICIDE FOR WEED CONTROL IN CORN, AND GRAIN OR FORAGE SORGHUM

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

atrazine (2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine)	33.0%
atrazine - related compounds	0.7%
s-metolachlor ((s)-2-chloro-n-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-n-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl) acetamide).....	26.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....	40.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 3.1 lb atrazine + related compounds and 2.4 lb. s-metolachlor per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-424-7452 for emergency medical treatment information.

SEE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND USE DIRECTIONS

EPA Reg. No. 1381-199

EPA Est. No. 100-LA-001

Manufactured for:
Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

NOTIFICATION

JUL 23 2014

NET CONTENTS _____ Gals. (____ Liters)
LOT NO. _____
4/1028/3 1/0715/4

WINFIELD

AgrisOLUTIONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

You may also contact: (Poison Control Centers) 800-222-1222
(ASPCA – animal health) 800-345-4735

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers not using engineering controls must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing and loading, or exposed to the concentrate

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers using engineering controls must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves and apron for mixers and loaders

See Engineering controls statement for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering controls statement

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)). Pilots must wear the PPE required on this labeling for applicators; however, they need not wear chemical-resistant gloves when using an enclosed cockpit.

Flaggers supporting aerial applications, must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d)(5)) for dermal protection.

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications must use a closed system that meets the requirements for dermal protection listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] and must: wear the personal protective equipment required for mixers and loaders, wear protective eyewear if the system operates

6/32

under pressure, and be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown: chemical-resistant footwear.

When applicators use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This pesticide contains atrazine, which has been shown to be toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

Ground Water Advisory

Charger Max ATZ contains both the active ingredients atrazine and s-metolachlor.

Atrazine can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can enter ground water which may be used as drinking water. Atrazine has been found in ground water. Users are advised not to apply atrazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where these soils are very permeable, i.e. well-drained. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

S-metolachlor has the potential to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Surface Water Advisory

S-metolachlor has the potential to contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, S-metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution into in-runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface water, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface waters, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of surface water from runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Mixing/ Loading Instructions

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent spills, back-siphoning into wells, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

This product must not be mixed/loaded within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/ loading site.

Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational containment must be observed.

This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be applied aerially or by ground within 66 feet of the points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 feet around natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66 foot buffer or setback from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

Tile-outletted Terraced Fields Containing Standpipes

One of the following restrictions must be used in applying atrazine to tile-terraced fields containing standpipes:

- Do not apply within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outletted terraced fields
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted terraced field, and immediately incorporate to a depth of 2 to 3 inches in the entire field
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted terraced field under a no-till system only when high crop residue management is practiced. High crop residue management is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Prohibitions: Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded or used within 50 feet of wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separate from fertilizer, food and feed. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust or equivalent for disposal. The risk of groundwater contamination will be reduced by diking and flooring permanent liquid storage sites with impermeable material.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

Container Disposal: Use label language appropriate for container size and type.

Nonrefillable containers. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.

Nonrefillable container equal to or less than 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable container greater than 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or

reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Charger Max ATZ must be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published, EPA- accepted, supplemental labeling for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL CROP INJURY, AND / OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether the use of this product is prohibited in your watershed area. AWIC can be reached at www.atrazine-watershed.info, or 1-866-365-3014. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return it to the point of purchase for a full refund.

Note: Areas where sale, use, or distribution of this product is prohibited includes (but is not limited to) Nassau and Suffolk counties in the State of NY.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. EXCEPTION: If this product is soil-incorporated or soil-injected, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof materials
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Charger Max ATZ is a selective herbicide for use before planting, or before or after crop emergence (see specific directions) for control of most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in corn. This product may also be used before crop emergence for control of most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in grain or forage sorghum, provided the sorghum seed has been properly treated by the seed company with Concep®. This product may also be tank mixed with other herbicides as specified on this label for weed control in conventional, minimum till, and no till corn, grain sorghum, or forage sorghum.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixtures. Tank mixtures are permitted only in those States where the tank mix partner is registered. Refer to and follow the most restrictive label directions for all tank mix products used.

When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or any products containing atrazine to corn or sorghum, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 lb of atrazine active ingredient per acre for any single application and the total pounds of atrazine applied (lb. a.i. per acre) must not exceed 2.5 pounds atrazine active ingredient per acre per year.

Following many years of continuous use of atrazine (one of the active ingredients in Charger Max ATZ) and products chemically related to atrazine, biotypes of some weeds listed on this label which are controlled by the atrazine component have been reported to develop resistance to this and chemically related herbicides. Where this is known or suspected, and weeds controlled by this product are expected to be present along with resistant biotypes, use Charger Max ATZ in combination or in sequence with registered herbicides which do not contain triazines. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service for specific recommendations.

Precautions: (1) If sorghum seed is not properly pretreated with Concep, Charger Max ATZ will severely injure the crop. (2) Injury may occur to sorghum following the use of Charger Max ATZ under abnormally high soil moisture conditions during early development of the crop.

Charger Max ATZ alone or in tank mixture with atrazine, simazine, Balance[®], or Charger Max may be applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence on corn in water or fluid fertilizer. Apply postemergence treatments of Charger Max ATZ to corn, alone or in combination, using only water as the carrier. Charger Max ATZ may be applied in tank mix combination with paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone Inteon[®]), Cornerstone[®] (glyphosate), or Landmaster BW[®], preplant surface or pre-emergence to corn. Charger Max ATZ alone may also be applied on sorghum early preplant, preplant incorporated, preplant surface, or pre-emergence in water or in fluid fertilizer.

Charger Max ATZ may be applied by aircraft in water only. Do not dilute in fluid fertilizer for aerial application.

To avoid drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.

To prevent off site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- Do not use tailwater from first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and first irrigation.

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can mean either erratic control from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that generally considered to be acceptable for commercial weed control.

Dry weather following pre-emergence application of Charger Max ATZ alone or in a tank mixture may reduce effectiveness. Cultivate if weeds develop in conventional tillage corn or sorghum.

Thoroughly clean sprayer or other application device before using. Dispose of cleaning solution in a responsible manner. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with other materials or crop damage or clogging of the application device may occur.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Charger Max ATZ is both a Group 5 and a Group 15 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 5 and/or Group 15 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 5 and/or Group 15 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 5 and/or Group 15 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Charger Max ATZ or other Group 5 and/or Group 15 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Charger Max ATZ or other target site of action Group 5 and/or Group 15 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank-mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

SOIL TEXTURES AND APPLICATION RATES

Soil textural classes are categorized as in the following table:

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand Loamy sand Sandy loam	Loam Silt loam Silt	Sandy clay loam Silty clay loam Clay loam Sandy clay Silty clay Clay

Within rate ranges in the rate tables and elsewhere in this label, use the lower rate on soils that are relatively coarse textured or low in organic matter. Use the higher rate on soils that are relatively fine textured, or high in organic matter.

Charger Max ATZ may be applied pre-emergence alone or in tank mixtures as specified in this label following pre-plant incorporated herbicides used according to their label directions, provided such use is not prohibited by those labels.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY CHARGER MAX ATZ ALONE

Weeds Controlled

barnyard grass (water grass)	foxtail millet	pigweed
browntop panicum	galinsoga	prairie cupgrass
carpetweed	giant foxtail	red rice
chickweed	giant ragweed*	signalgrass* (Brachiaria)
cocklebur*	goosegrass	smartweed
common purslane	green foxtail	southwestern cupgrass
common ragweed	henbit	velvetleaf*
crabgrass	jimsonweed	waterhemp
crowfoot grass	lambsquarters	witchgrass
fall panicum	morningglory	yellow foxtail
Florida pusley	mustards	yellow nutsedge*
	nightshades	

*Control of these weeds can be erratic, especially under dry weather conditions. Control escaped weeds with cultivation or an application of an appropriate EPA-registered post-emergence herbicide. On fine-textured soils, only partial control can be expected.

Weeds Partially Controlled**

sandbur	shattercane	volunteer sorghum
seedling Johnsongrass	sicklepod	wooly cupgrass

** Control may be improved by following these suggested procedures:

1. In corn, apply up to the maximum single application rate in Table 1 for your given soil texture and rate limitations based on your soil conservation practices.
2. Thoroughly till moist soil to destroy germinating and emerged weeds. If Charger Max ATZ is to be applied pre-plant incorporated, this tillage may be used to incorporate Charger Max ATZ if uniform 2 inch incorporation is achieved as recommended under Application Procedures.
3. Plant crop into moist soil immediately after tillage. If Charger Max ATZ is used pre-emergence, apply at planting or immediately after planting.
4. If available, sprinkler irrigate within 2 days after application. Apply 1/2 to 1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume on coarse textured soils, and the higher water volume on fine-textured soils.
5. If irrigation is not possible, and rain does not occur within 2 days after planting and application, weed control may be decreased. Under these conditions, a uniform shallow cultivation as soon as weeds emerge is recommended.

RATE LIMITATIONS – Corn and Sorghum*

*Where there are state and/ or local requirements regarding atrazine use, including lower maximum rates and/ or greater setbacks, which are different from this label, the more restrictive / protective requirements must be followed. Certain states may have established rate limitations

within specific geographic areas. Consult your state lead pesticide control agency for additional information. It is a violation of this label to deviate from state use regulations.

(For purposes of calculating total atrazine applied due to use of this product and / or other atrazine products, Charger Max ATZ contains 3.1 lb per gal. (0.775 lb per quart) of atrazine and related compounds.)

ATRAZINE USE RESTRICTIONS:

Charger Max ATZ contains both atrazine and S-metolachlor as active ingredients.

For all soil applications prior to crop emergence:

On highly erodible land (as defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service)

If conservation tillage is practiced, leave at least 30% of the soil surface covered with plant residue, at planting, and apply a maximum of 2.58 quarts per acre (2.0 lbs. ai/A) as a broadcast spray. Refer to "B" in the following tables.

If the soil covered with plant residue is less than 30% at planting, a maximum of 2.1 quarts per acre (1.6 lbs. ai/A) may be applied. Refer to "A" in following tables.

On land not defined as highly erodible

Apply a maximum of 2.58 quarts per acre (2.0 lbs. ai/A) as a broadcast spray. Refer to "B" in the following tables.

For post-emergence application to corn:

If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2.58 quarts per acre broadcast. If a post-emergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 lb. active ingredient per acre per calendar year (equivalent to 3.2 quarts per acre of Charger Max ATZ.)

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed below.

1. If treated crop is lost due to poor germination, hail, flood, insects, etc., corn may be replanted immediately or sorghum may be replanted immediately provided the sorghum seed has been properly treated with Concep. Do not make a second broadcast application. If the first application was banded and the second crop is planted in the untreated row middles, a second banded treatment may be applied.
2. Corn, sorghum, soybeans, cotton, or peanuts may be planted the spring following treatment. Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from cotton to livestock, or illegal residues may result.
3. Injury may occur to soybeans planted the year following application on soils having a calcareous surface layer.
4. In KS, western MN, NE, and eastern parts of ND and SD, do not rotate to soybeans for 18 months following application if the rate applied to corn or sorghum was more than 2 lb. ai of atrazine or equivalent banded application rate, or injury to the soybeans might occur.
- 5) If applied after June 10, do not rotate to crops other than corn or sorghum the following year, or crop injury might occur.

6) In the High Plains and Intermountain areas of the west, where rainfall is erratic and sparse, or where irrigation is required, use only when corn or sorghum is rotated to corn or sorghum, or if a crop of untreated corn or sorghum is to precede other rotational crops.

7) Do not plant sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), spring-seeded small grains, or small-seeded legumes the year following application, or injury might result.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Early Preplant, Corn:

On medium and fine-textured soils in minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems only in CO IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, SD, TN, WI, AND WY, apply Charger Max ATZ at the rates specified in the table below. Use only split applications for treatments made 30 to 45 days before planting, with 2/3 the recommended rate for the crop and soil texture applied initially, and the remaining 1/3 at planting. Applications made less than 30 days before planting may be made either as a split or single application. Use the lower rate for light expected weed infestations, and the higher rate for heavy expected infestations. On coarse-textured soils, apply 2.1 quarts per acre no more than 2 weeks before planting. The treatments above may be made in tank mixture with Atrazine, Charger Basic®, Charger Max®, or Simazine. Tank mixtures with Balance may be applied up to 14 days before planting field corn. For burndown of existing annual weeds listed on this label, up to the 2-leaf stage of development, substitute liquid fertilizer for some or all of the water used as carrier. A crop oil concentrate such as Prime Oil® will enhance burn-down. If larger weeds are present at the time of application, use a tank mixture with a contact herbicide such as paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone Inteon) or Cornerstone (glyphosate.) Follow all Directions for Use, precautions, and restrictions on the labeling of the tank mix partner herbicide. When tank mixing atrazine containing products, do not exceed 2.0 lbs. a.i./A of atrazine as a pre or post application or 2.5 lbs. a.i./A as the total of pre plus post applications per calendar year.

On medium and fine textured soils in minimum tillage or no-till systems in DE, MD, MI, NY, OH, PA, VA and WV, early preplant applications may be applied following the directions for use above. If the amount of rainfall results in a reduced period of satisfactory weed control, use a post-emergence application of a herbicide registered for this use, such as Atrazine, Beacon®, bentazon (e.g. Basagran®), 2,4-D, Moxy® (bromoxynil), Exceed®, or Marksman®. If the post-emergence herbicide includes active ingredients applied in the first application, do not exceed the maximum allowable total rate for corn or the soil texture. Follow all directions for use, precautions and restrictions on the labeling of all tank mix partner products.

Charger Max ATZ may be used as described above to control winter wheat planted as a cover crop in IN, KY, and OH, in addition to providing residual weed control. The wheat must be less than 6 inches tall, and preferably still in a dormant or semi-dormant state, coming out of winter, at the time of application. Depending on rainfall, 10 to 20 days may be required to completely kill the wheat. If rainfall is insufficient, winter wheat might not be adequately controlled. In this case, apply a post-emergent herbicide such as paraquat or Cornerstone (glyphosate) before planting the new crop.

Charger Max ATZ may be applied as a single application in the fall for control of winter weeds listed on this label in no-till areas of NE and KS, where wheat or other small cereal grains will be rotated to corn. Apply to untilled grain stubble in the fall following harvest, and before freeze-up. Do not till after application until after establishment of the corn crop.

To provide grass suppression 2 to 3 weeks after planting in medium and fine-textured soils following final seedbed preparation in the Blacklands and Gulf coast areas of TX, an early pre-plant application of Charger Max ATZ may be made at a rate of 1.6 to 1.9 quarts per acre, 30 to 45 days before planting. Do not incorporate or disturb the soil before planting, and avoid

moving the soil during planting. A follow-up application of Charger Max or Charger Basic may be needed in fields with a history of heavy stands of grass weeds. In this case, apply after planting but before grass weeds emerge.

To the extent possible do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be reduced.

S-Metolachlor Notes:

(1) If a follow-up application of Charger Max or Charger Basic is needed, do not exceed a total of 1.6 lb. ai per acre of s-metolachlor on medium or fine-textured soils, or 1.9 lb ai of s-metolachlor on fine-textured soils with more than 3% organic matter.

To determine total lb ai of s-metolachlor, use the following calculation:

- a) Preplant Charger Max ATZ: 1.6 quarts per acre = 0.96 lb ai per acre
1.9 quarts per acre = 1.14 lb ai per acre

- b) Follow-up with Charger Max or
Follow-up with Charger Basic Each 1 quart per acre contains 1.91 lb ai per acre

Procedure: Follow label instructions for weeds and soil type on the follow-up product label. Multiply the number of quarts per acre of the follow-up herbicide to be used by the number of lb ai per acre (under "b"), and add this to the lb ai per acre from the lb ai per acre from "a".

(2) To the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

Rate Table - Early Preplant Corn

Soil Texture	Single Application Rate per Acre		Split Application - Rate per Acre (May be made less than 30 days before planting if desired)	
			30 to 45 days before planting	At planting
COARSE: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	2.1 quarts per acre		DO NOT APPLY	
MEDIUM: loam, silt loam, silt	A	2.1 quarts per acre	1.4 quarts per acre	0.7 quarts per acre
	B	2.1 to 2.58 quarts per acre	1.4 to 1.75 quarts per acre	0.7 to 0.9 quarts per acre
FINE: sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	A	2.1 quarts per acre	1.4 quarts per acre	0.7 quarts per acre
	B	2.58 quarts per acre	1.75 quarts per acre	0.9 quarts per acre
A: Maximum rate allowed on highly erodible soil with less than 30% plant residue cover. A tank mix partner or postemergence herbicide may be required for control of certain less susceptible weeds. B: Other applications				

Early Preplant, Sorghum (seed must be treated with Concep):

COARSE: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	any		DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE	
MEDIUM: loam, silt loam, silt	more than 1%	A	2.1 quarts per acre	1.4 quarts per acre	0.7 quarts per acre
	less than 1%	B	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE
	more than 1%		2.1 to 2.33 quarts per acre	1.4 to 1.6 quarts per acre	0.7 to 0.8 quarts per acre
FINE: sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	more than 1%	A	2.1 quarts per acre	1.4 quarts per acre	0.7 quarts per acre
	1 to 1.5%	B	2.1 to 2.33 quarts per acre	1.4 to 1.6 quarts per acre	0.7 to 0.8 quarts per acre
	more than 1.5%		2.33 to 2.58 quarts per acre	1.6 to 1.75 quarts per acre	0.8 to 0.9 quarts per acre
<p>A: Maximum rate allowed on highly erodible soil with less than 30% plant residue cover. A tank mix partner or postemergence herbicide may be required for control of certain less susceptible weeds. B: Other applications</p>					

Preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence (Corn or Sorghum-Seed Treated with Concep):

Apply Charger Max ATZ at the rates indicated in the tables below.

For PREPLANT SURFACE applications, apply uniformly within 14 days before planting. If an application is made to coarse soils more than 7 days before planting, use the rates in the "Rate Table - Early Preplant Corn" above.

Use PREPLANT INCORPORATED applications if furrow irrigation is used, or if a period of dry weather after application is expected. Apply uniformly to the soil, then incorporate to a depth of 2 inches using a finishing disk, finishing harrows, rolling cultivator, or other implement that can provide uniform incorporation. If the crop is to be planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation.

For PRE-EMERGENCE applications, apply uniformly to the soils surface at planting (behind the planter) or after planting, but before crop or weeds emerge.

Rate Table - Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated or Pre-emergence Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate per Acre	
	Less than 3% organic matter	3% or more organic matter

COARSE: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	1.3 quarts per acre	1.6 quarts per acre	
MEDIUM: loam, silt loam, silt	1.6 quarts per acre	2.1 quarts per acre	
FINE: sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	2.1 quarts per acre	A: 2.1 quarts per acre	B*: 2.1 to 2.58 quarts per acre
Muck or peat soils (more than 20% organic matter)	DO NOT USE		
<p>A: Maximum rate allowed on highly erodable soil with less than 30% plant residue cover. A tank mix partner or postemergence herbicide may be required for control of certain less susceptible weeds.</p> <p>B: Other applications</p> <p>* For cocklebur, yellow nutsedge, and velvetleaf control on fine-textured soils with more than 3% organic matter, use 2.58 quarts per acre of Charger Max ATZ.</p>			

NOTES:

- 1) In the event of escape of annual weeds following an early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence application Charger Max ATZ, applied alone or in tank mixture, follow with a postemergence application of a herbicide registered for postemergence control of grass or broadleaf weeds in corn. Appropriate herbicides may include atrazine, Accent®, bentazon (e.g. Basagran), Beacon, Moxy (bromoxynil), Exceed, Marksman, or 2,4-D. If the postemergence application includes a herbicide used in the earlier application, do not exceed the total labeled rate for corn for the given soil texture combining both applications.
- 2) Bromoxynil products may be applied postemergence either alone or in tank mixture with Atrazine. Do not exceed a rate of 1.2 lb ai of atrazine when applying with bromoxynil products postemergence. Follow the directions for use, precautions and restrictions on the labeling of the tank mix partner pesticides.
- 3) If applying atrazine postemergence, following an application of Charger Max ATZ, do not exceed a total rate of 2.5 lb ai per acre of atrazine.
- 4) For burndown of existing annual weeds on this label, up to the 2-leaf stage of development, substitute a fluid fertilizer for some or all of the water used as carrier. Addition of a crop oil concentrate such as Prime Oil will further enhance burndown. If weeds present at application of Charger Max ATZ are larger than the 2-leaf stage, add a postemergence herbicide as described in the Charger Max ATZ Tank Mixtures section of this label.

Rates Table - Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated or Pre-emergence Grain or Forage Sorghum (Seed must be treated with Concep)

DO NOT USE THIS TREATMENT IN NM OR TX EXCEPT IN THE TX PANHANDLE, GULF COAST AND BLACKLANDS AREAS. DO NOT USE A PREPLANT INCORPORATED TREATMENT IN AZ OR THE IMPERIAL VALLEY OF CA.

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Rate per Acre
COARSE: sand, sandy loam, loamy sand	any	DO NOT USE
MEDIUM OR FINE: loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	less than 1%	DO NOT USE
	more than 1%	1.6 to 2.1 quarts
NOTE: For burndown of existing annual weeds on this label, up to the 2-leaf stage of		

development, substitute a fluid fertilizer for some or all of the water used as carrier. Addition of a crop oil concentrate such as Prime Oil will further enhance burndown. If weeds present at application of Charger Max ATZ are larger than the 2-leaf stage, add a contact herbicide as described in the Charger Max ATZ Tank Mixtures section of this label.

Precautions regarding possible crop injury:

- 1) Do not apply Charger Max ATZ on highly alkaline soils (pH more than 8.0) nor on eroded areas where calcareous subsoils are exposed.
- 2) Do not apply Charger Max ATZ if sorghum is planted in deep furrows. Excessive rain following application may cause sufficient concentrations of this herbicide in the furrow to cause crop injury.
- 3) Do not apply Charger Max ATZ to sorghum grown under dry mulch tillage.
- 4) Application of a systemic insecticide in-furrow at planting, in addition to early preplanting, preplant surface-applied, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence application of Charger Max ATZ might cause crop injury.
- 5) Deficiency in minor nutrient elements can cause stress to sorghum, and render it susceptible to injury by Charger Max ATZ or other herbicides. Soil analysis can provide information on micronutrient fertilizers that may reduce susceptibility and enhance crop yield.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not graze or feed sorghum forage for 60 days following preemergent use.

Postemergence Broadcast - Corn:

Apply early postemergence at the rate indicated in the following rates table. Weeds controlled are listed in the following "Weeds Controlled" table. Apply this treatment before grass and broadleaf weeds exceed the 2-leaf stage of growth, and before corn exceeds 12 inches in height. DO NOT USE THE POST-EMERGENCE TREATMENT USING FLUID FERTILIZER AS CARRIER, OR CROP INJURY MIGHT RESULT. Application after weeds are past the 2-leaf stage will not provide satisfactory control. Some leaf-burn may be seen in corn, but this is not expected to affect later growth or yield.

NOTE: To avoid possible illegal residues, (1) do not graze or feed field corn forage from treated areas for 60 days or sweet corn forage for 45 days following application, and (2) do not harvest sweet corn ears from treated areas for 30 days following application.

Weeds Controlled Table - Postemergence in Corn

Weeds Controlled		Weeds Partially Controlled
barnyardgrass (watergrass)	kochia	yellow nutsedge
cocklebur	lambsquarters	
common ragweed	morningglory	
crabgrass	mustard	
crowfootgrass	pigweed	
fall panicum	prickly sida	
flixweed	purslane	
giant foxtail	smartweed	
green foxtail	velvetleaf	
yellow foxtail	waterhemp	
jimsonweed		

Rates Table - Postemergence Broadcast in Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate per Acre
COARSE: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	1.6 quarts per acre
MEDIUM: loam, silt loam, silt	2.1 quarts per acre
FINE: sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	2.1 to 2.58 quarts per acre*
* For better residual control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and yellow nutsedge on fine-textured soils with more than 3% organic matter, use 2.58 quarts per acre.	

Atrazine and S-metolachlor Notes: If Charger Max ATZ (or equivalent product such as Bicep II Magnum) has been applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence, do not exceed a total of 3.23 quarts per acre on a corn crop. If atrazine or combination products containing atrazine have been applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence, do not exceed a total of 2.5 lb. of atrazine as active ingredient, or illegal residues might result. If Charger Basic or Charger Max tank mixtures have been applied, limit the Charger Max ATZ early post application not to exceed a total of 3.75 lbs. of the active ingredient S-metolachlor.

Rotational Crops: Follow "ROTATIONAL CROPS" information in the section above.

Postemergence Directed Spray in Corn

Charger Max ATZ may be applied directed spray in emerged corn to extend control of weeds listed above for early preplant, preplant surface applied, preplant incorporated, pre-emergence, or post-emergence broadcast applications. Apply at rates listed in the table below.

For best results, apply to weed-free soil following use of a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence herbicide, or following a lay-by cultivation. If weeds have emerged at the time of directed application, apply before weeds exceed the 2-leaf stage, or unsatisfactory control may result. Do not apply to corn taller than 12 inches. Minimize contact with corn leaves. Do not use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for directed post-emergence applications or crop injury will result.

NOTE: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not graze or feed field corn forage from treated areas for 60 days or sweet corn forage for 45 days after application, and do not harvest sweet corn ears from treated areas for 30 days after application.

Rates Table - Postemergence Directed Spray in Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate per Acre
COARSE: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	1.3 quarts per acre
MEDIUM: loam, silt loam, silt	2.1 quarts per acre
FINE: sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	2.1 to 2.58 quarts per acre*
* For better residual control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and yellow nutsedge on fine-textured soils with more than 3% organic matter, use 2.58 quarts per acre.	

NOTES: (1) If Charger Max ATZ (or equivalent product such as Bicep II Magnum) has been applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence, do not exceed a total of 3.23 quarts per acre on a corn crop. (2) If atrazine or combination products containing atrazine have been applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence, do not exceed a total of 2.5 lb. of atrazine as active ingredient, or illegal residues might result. If Charger Basic or Charger Max tank mixtures have been applied, limit the Charger Max ATZ post-directed application not to exceed a total of 3.75 lbs. of the active ingredient S-metolachlor.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Ground application

Use a sprayer that provides accurate and uniform application. Screens in nozzles and in suction and in-line strainers should be 50 mesh or larger. Use a pump with capacity to maintain 35 to 40 PSI at the nozzles, and provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension. Unless otherwise specified, use a minimum of 10-gallons of spray dilution per acre. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after each use.

For banded applications, the amount of herbicide required is calculated as follows:

<u>Band width in inches</u>		broadcast rate	=	amount needed.
Row width in inches	X	per acre		per acre of field

Low Volume Application (Broadcast ground application only)

Use a sprayer, such as AgChem RoGator[®] Hagie, John Deere Hi-Cycle[®], John Deere 4700 sprayer, Melroe Spra-Coupe[®], Tyler Patriot[™], or Wilmar Air Ride[®], that provides accurate and uniform application. Use only water as carrier. Screens in suction and in-line strainers should be 50-mesh or larger, if possible. Some manufacturers may require that tip screens as fine as 100 mesh be used with some nozzles. Use a pump with capacity to maintain 35 to 40 PSI at the nozzles, and provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of spray dilution per acre. Maximum sprayer speed recommended is 15 mph. Maintain uniform travel speed while spraying.

Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after each use.

NOTE: Low pressure nozzles are recommended to reduce drift and increase application accuracy. Care should be taken when using automatic rate-controlling devices to spray the material within the rated working pressure and flow ranges of the nozzles selected. Nozzle screens should be used as recommended by the manufacturer. All nozzles should be placed on 20-inch centers, except flood nozzles which should be placed on 40-inch centers. When flat-fan nozzles are used, angles of 80° to 110° are recommended. Always read and follow the manufacturer's directions for optimum set-up and performance of nozzles or tips.

Aerial Application

Use aerial application only where broadcast applications are specified. Apply Charger Max ATZ alone by aircraft in a minimum total volume of 1 gallon per acre of water per 1 gallon per acre of Charger Max ATZ. If applied at a rate less than 1 gallon of Charger Max ATZ per acre, use at least 2 gal per acre of total spray dilution. Avoid applications under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained, or where excessive drift might occur. In order to assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to label directions, make applications at a maximum height of 10 ft., using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 PSI, and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. Do not apply in dead calm conditions which favor temperature inversion. To ensure spray drift does not adversely affect adjacent sensitive non-target plants, apply Charger Max ATZ by aircraft at a minimum upwind distance of 400 ft. from sensitive crops.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

Aerial Spray Drift Management

DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY OTHER VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversion").

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstreams, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

- Boom Length – For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- Application – Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversion

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that move upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Avoid application to humans or animals. Flaggers and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

MIXING PROCEDURES

Shake jugs well, or thoroughly recirculate larger containers of bulk tanks before use. Charger Max ATZ may be mixed with water or fluid fertilizer and applied as a spray. Charger Max ATZ may also be sprayed onto dry bulk granular fertilizer and applied via fertilizer spreader.

Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizer

Many dry bulk granular fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with Charger Max ATZ and used to control weeds in corn or Concep-treated sorghum.

When applying Charger Max ATZ with dry granular fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on this label regarding target crops, rates, soil texture, application methods, timing, and rotational crops.

NOTE: Impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer is restricted to commercial facilities. On-Farm fertilizer impregnation is prohibited. No more than 500 tons of fertilizer may be impregnated per day. No single facility may impregnate fertilizer with this product for more than 30 days per calendar year.

The commercial facility impregnating the dry bulk fertilizer must inform the applicator of the impregnated fertilizer in writing that:

- Applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks
- The Restricted Entry Interval is 24 hours

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/ or company selling the herbicide fertilizer mixture.

Prepare the herbicide/ fertilizer mixture by using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Nozzles used to spray Charger Max ATZ onto the fertilizer must be placed to provide uniform spray coverage. Care should be taken to aim the spray directly onto the fertilizer and to avoid spraying the walls of the blender.

If the herbicide/ fertilizer mixture is too wet, add a highly absorptive material such as Agsorb® or Celatom MP-79®, or similar clay or diatomaceous earth material to obtain a dry, free-flowing mixture. Absorptive materials should be added only after the herbicide has been thoroughly blended into the fertilizer mixture. Best results will be obtained by using a granule of 6/30 particle size or of a size similar to that of the fertilizer being used. Generally, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be needed. Avoid using more than 5% by weight of absorptive material.

Calculate amounts of Charger Max ATZ by the following formula:

$$2000 \text{ lb fertilizer/ ac} \times \text{Pints/ ac liquid or flowable} = \text{pints liquid or flowable per ton fertilizer}$$

Pneumatic (compressed air) application

High humidity, high urea concentration, low fertilizer use rates, or dusty fertilizer may cause fertilizer mixture to build up or plug the distributor head, air tubes, or nozzle deflector plates. To minimize buildup, pre-mix Charger Max ATZ with Aromatic® 200 at a rate of 2.0 to 2.5 pints per gallon of Charger Max ATZ. Aromatic 200 is a non-combustible/ non flammable petroleum product. Aromatic 200 may be used in either a fertilizer blender or through direct injection systems. Drying agents should not be used when using Aromatic 200.

Notes: Mixtures of Charger Max ATZ and Aromatic 200 must be used on dry fertilizer only. Poor results or crop injury may result if these mixtures are used in water-based or liquid fertilizer solutions for spraying applications. When impregnating Charger Max ATZ in a blender before application, a drier mixture can be obtained by substituting a drying agent for Aromatic 200. The use of Agsorb FG or drying agents of 6/ 30 particle size is recommended. Drying agents are not recommended for use with on-the-go impregnation equipment.

Precautions: To avoid potential for explosion, do not impregnate Charger Max ATZ on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate alone or in blends with other fertilizers. Do not use Charger Max ATZ with single superphosphate (0-20-0) or treble superphosphate (0-46-0) fertilizer. Do not use Charger Max alone or in mixture on straight limestone since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone can be impregnated.

Application: Apply 200 to 700 lb of the herbicide/ fertilizer mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application is essential to prevent crop injury. Non-uniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils, in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, i.e. reduced tillage situations or some conventional tillage situations, make applications approximately 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide/ fertilizer mix into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, make applications approximately 14 days prior to planting. To avoid crop injury, do not apply on crops where planting beds are to be formed. To help avoid rotational crop injury, apply as early as possible, since Charger Max ATZ impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer can be expected to last longer in the soil than when applied as a spray in water or fluid fertilizer.

Application in Water or Fluid Fertilizers

Charger Max ATZ Alone: Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with water or fluid fertilizer, add the proper amount of Charger Max ATZ, then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Tank Mixtures: Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with water (or fluid fertilizer where allowed in the table below) and start agitation. Add tank mix partner as listed below and allow it to become dispersed. Products listed in the table below as "Group 1" should be added before those listed as "Group 2". Finally, fill the rest of the tank with water or fluid fertilizer. A compatibility test as described below is recommended before tank mixing.

Group 1 (add before adding Group 2 products)	Group 2
**Atrazine *Balance Pro *Linuron *Simazine	Cornerstone (glyphosate) glyphosate + 2,4-D paraquat (e.g. Gramoxon Inteon)
NOTES: See further mixing instructions for tank mixtures with Atrazine and Fluometuron, or pendimethalin and simazine. * may be dispersed in fluid fertilizer ** may be dispersed in fluid fertilizer except for postemergence application	

COMPATIBILITY TEST

A jar test is recommended before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Charger Max ATZ with other pesticides and fertilizers. The following directions assume a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. If applying in other volumes, increase or reduce the amount of each product added proportionally.

Nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers may be used to replace some or all of the water in the spray mixture. Not all fertilizers are the same regardless of the N-P-K analyses. A compatibility test is necessary before diluting Charger Max ATZ or tank mixing in fluid fertilizers.

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Use 2 clear glass containers that hold 1 quart each, and have tight-sealing lids. Add 1 pint of carrier (water or fluid fertilizer) to each jar. Use the same water source to be used for spraying, and at the same temperature as expected during actual tank mixing and spraying.
2. Add 1/4 teaspoon (1.2 ml) of a compatibility agent such as COMPLETE COMPATIBILITY® to one of the jars, and shake or stir to mix well.
3. Add the proportionate amount of each pesticide to be mixed, according to label rates, to each jar. For example if a pesticide product is used at a rate of 1 quart per acre in 25 gallons per acre, add one teaspoon of that product to each jar. Add dry pesticides first, then flowable concentrates, then emulsifiable concentrates, and aqueous solutions (e.g. paraquat) last.
4. After all ingredients have been added, close and tighten the lids, and mix well by inverting the jars 10 times each. Let the jars stand for 20 to 30 minutes, then examine for signs of incompatibility such as lumps, flakes, gelling, or oily film on the jar. If the mixture containing the compatibility agent shows improved mixing compared to jar without, this should be added to the spray tank at the rate indicated on the label of the compatibility agent. If the mixture separates but be remixed by several more inversions of the jar, the mixture can be used in the spray tank so long as adequate agitation is maintained. If the mixture is still incompatible with the compatibility agent, repeat the test using the following methods to improve mixing: a) slurry the dry pesticide in water before adding to the jar, or b) add half the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water, and the other half directly to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before adding to the jar. If the mixture is still incompatible, do not use that combination of products.

NOTE: TESTED MATERIAL NOT USED IN THE ACTUAL APPLICATION MUST BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS LABEL.

27/32

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CORN

NOTE: If mixing Charger Max ATZ with other atrazine products, refer to the "RATE LIMITATIONS" section of this label. Do not exceed the following rates:

Use site	Maximum Rate of atrazine (ai)
Highly erodible land with < 30% plant residue cover prior to crop emergence	1.6 lb ai atrazine per acre
Other land prior to crop emergence	2 lb ai atrazine per acre
Postemergence application, any land	2 lb ai atrazine per acre
Pre-emergence plus postemergence	2.5 lb ai atrazine per acre.

Tank Mixture with Atrazine, Charger Basic, Charger Max, Simazine, or Balance, Conventional tillage:

NOTE: Check compatibility of tank mixtures as described above under "COMPATIBILITY TEST".

Atrazine (4L or 90DF): In the south-eastern US where high rainfall can shorten the duration of control of broadleaf weeds, and in other areas where heavy infestations of cocklebur, morningglory, velvetleaf, or other broadleaf weeds listed on this label are expected, add up to 1 quart Atrazine 4L or 1.1 lb Atrazine 90DF per acre to the rate of Charger Max ATZ as described in "Rate Table - Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated or Pre-emergence, Corn".

Charger Max or Charger Basic Products: Add up to 0.33 pints per acre of Charger Max or Charger Basic to the rate of Charger Max ATZ listed in "Rate Table - Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated or Pre-emergence, Corn" if heavy infestations of yellow nutsedge, sandbur, or seedling Johnsongrass are expected.

Simazine 4L or 90DF: Add up to 1 quart per acre of Simazine 4L or 1.1 lb per acre of Simazine 90DF to the rate of Charger Max ATZ listed in "Rate Table - Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated or Pre-emergence, Corn" if heavy infestation of crabgrass or fall panicum are expected, or added control of certain broadleaf weeds is required.

Balance (Field Corn Only):

A tank mixture of Charger Max ATZ plus Balance controls all the weeds listed on this label plus improves control of problem weeds including velvetleaf, tall or common waterhemp, jimsonweed, kochia, common lambsquarters, common ragweed, and others. Also, this tank mixture will improve control of biotypes of these weeds which are resistant to ALS-inhibitor and triazine herbicides. It will also contribute toward control of some problem grass weeds. Application may be made preplanting (surface applied up to 14 days prior to planting), preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence in conventional tillage conservation tillage, or no-till systems. Use the rate of Charger Max ATZ applied alone listed on this label for early preplant applications 8 to 14 days before planting, or preplant surface applied 0 to 7 days before planting, plus Balance as follows. Use 1 ounce per acre Balance on coarse soils, or 1 to 1.5 ounces per acre Balance in medium or fine soils. For early preplant applications (8 to 14 days before planting) add 1/2 ounce per acre of Balance to the above rates. Observe all directions and restrictions on the Balance label. Use only in states where both products are registered. Use the maximum rates for this mixture where difficult-to-control weed species or extreme weed pressures are expected.

Minimum tillage or no-tillage systems:

Charger Max ATZ may be used in minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems. See instructions below for tank-mix combinations for these uses. Rates of Charger Max ATZ for minimum tillage or no-tillage systems are as shown in the following table:

Rates Table - Charger Max ATZ in minimum- or no- tillage corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate per Acre
COARSE: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	1.6 quarts per acre
MEDIUM: loam, silt loam, silt	2.1 quarts per acre
FINE: sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	A. 2.1 quarts per acre B. 2.1 to 2.58 quarts per acre*
Muck or peat soils	DO NOT USE
A. Do not exceed this rate on highly erodible soils with less than 30% plant residue cover. Control of certain weeds may be reduced, and use of a tank mix partner or postemergence herbicide may be required. B. Use this rate for all other applications.	
* For better residual control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and yellow nutsedge on fine-textured soils with more than 3% organic matter, use 2.58 quarts per acre.	

Combinations for minimum tillage or no tillage systems with:

- 1) Paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone Inteon), Landmaster BW, or glyphosate
or
- 2) Charger Max ATZ plus Atrazine, or Balance, or Charger Max, or Charger Basic or Simazine PLUS paraquat, or Landmaster BW, or glyphosate:

In minimum tillage or no tillage systems where corn is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, established sod, or previous crop residues, glyphosate, paraquat, or Landmaster BW should be tank-mixed with Charger Max ATZ, or with Charger Max ATZ plus Atrazine, Balance, Charger Max, Charger Basic, or Simazine. A mixture with paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone Inteon) controls most emerged annual weeds, and suppresses many perennial weeds. Mixtures with glyphosate or Landmaster BW will control annual and perennial weeds listed on the labels of those products, when used as directed on those labels. The Charger Max ATZ portion of the mixture provides pre-emergence control of weeds listed for Charger Max ATZ used alone on this label. Refer to the labels of the Atrazine, Balance, Charger Max, Charger Basic, or Simazine for the advantages of each for conventional tillage.

Apply Charger Max ATZ at the rates in the table above for minimum - or no - tillage corn, before, during or after planting, but before corn emergence. Up to 1 quart of Atrazine 4L or 1.1 lb Atrazine 90DF, or 1 to 2 ounces per acre of Balance may be added to the Charger Max ATZ rate in the table above. See the "Tank mixture with Balance" section for specific rates.

In fields with heavy crop residue, add a 2,4-D amine or low-volatile ester according to the label directions of the 2,4-D product after other ingredients have dispersed, and apply in a minimum of 25 gals of spray dilution per acre.

Nitrogen solutions or complete liquid fertilizers applied before corn emergence enhance burndown of existing weeds, and are therefore recommended instead of water as carrier for this mixture. Add an organosilicone surfactant such as Silkin as its recommended rate, or Prime Oil plus 28% nitrogen liquid. Apply before weeds exceed 3 inches in height.

In fields with existing sod grasses such as bromegrass, orchardgrass, rye, or timothy, when weeds exceed 3 inches in height or under very dry conditions, add paraquat at a rate of .94 lb ai per acre (equivalent to 2.5 pints Gramoxone Inteon) in place of or in addition to 2,4-D as indicated above. Do not apply paraquat with suspension-type liquid fertilizers.

Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Salvage Weed Control (Field Corn Only)

For postemergence control of weeds in specific types of field corn, Charger Max ATZ may be tank mixed with the herbicides listed below. Full season weed control from early preplant, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence treatments provide maximum yield potential. However, if control of emerged weeds becomes required, a postemergence program as described below may be used to provide residual control for the remainder of the season.

NOTES: Follow all label directions, restrictions, and precautions for each product used. Apply only to varieties of field corn specified on the label of the tank mix product. Do not use fluid fertilizers or crop oil concentrate with these mixtures or corn injury may result. Mixture of Charger Max ATZ with other herbicides for post-emergence weed control is not recommended. In-row weed control may be reduced because of lack of coverage when applied to corn more than 4 inches tall. These combinations may cause injury, and / or reduced weed control that may not be the case when the products are applied separately. It should be noted that early preplant, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence control of these weeds would usually provide more timely weed control, and consequently higher yield than post-emergence treatments. If Charger Max ATZ is applied later than June 10, crop injury may occur the following year if you rotate to crops other than corn or sorghum.

Liberty or Ignite® 280 SL Herbicide

Charger Max ATZ may be mixed with Liberty® or Ignite 280 SL Herbicide for postemergence application in corn grown from Liberty Link® seed or corn warranted by Bayer CropScience as being tolerant to Liberty herbicide. Liberty® or Ignite 280 SL Herbicide provides postemergence control of a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds, while Charger Max provides residual control of grasses and some broadleaf weeds. For tank mixing, use the rate listed on the Liberty or Ignite 280 SL Herbicide label for the species of weeds to control, plus the minimum rate listed on this label for Charger Max ATZ applied alone preplant incorporated or pre-emergence. If multiple weed species are present, use the maximum rate on the Liberty or Ignite 280 SL Herbicide label for the species and stages present.

Cornerstone/ Cornerstone Plus (glyphosate)

Charger Max ATZ may be tank mixed with Cornerstone, Cornerstone Plus, or other glyphosate liquid herbicides for postemergence application in corn designated as Roundup Ready. Application may be made from emergence of corn to when the corn reaches 12 inches tall. This mixture will provide control of all weeds listed on the glyphosate label plus the residual control of weeds listed on this label for Charger Max ATZ alone. Refer to the label of the glyphosate product being used for rates and timing for control of weed species required.

Spirit

Apply 1.33 to 1.75 quarts per acre (as directed below according to soil texture) of Charger Max ATZ plus 1 ounce per acre of Spirit to corn that is 4-12 inches tall. This application may be broadcast, semi-directed or directed. On coarse soils, use 1.33 quarts per acre Charger Max ATZ, and 1.75 quarts per acre on medium or fine soils. Add a non-ionic surfactant such as

Activate Plus® at a rate of 0.25% by volume. This mixture will control many annual broadleaf weeds, and some grass weeds. In some cases, weed control antagonism has been observed with this mixture. Grass weed control can be improved by adding Accent®.

Mixing sequence with Spirit:

For tank mixtures with Spirit, mix products in the following sequence: FIRST add products in water-soluble bags, and wait for bags to dissolve and product to disperse. SECOND add Charger Max ATZ and disperse. LAST add any other additives (e.g. non-ionic surfactant.) Maintain agitation throughout the mixing process.

Tank Mixtures For Sorghum in Minimum Tillage Or No-Till Systems

Paraquat, Cornerstone (glyphosate), or Landmaster BW

In minimum tillage or no-till systems where sorghum seed treated with Concep is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, established sod, or previous crop residues; paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone Inteon), glyphosate (e.g. Cornerstone), or Landmaster BW may be added to a mixture of Charger Max ATZ. Mix with paraquat for control of most emerged annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds. Mix with Landmaster BW for suppression of emerged field bindweed and control or suppression of annual weeds. Mix with Cornerstone (glyphosate) for control of most emerged annual or perennial weeds. Apply before, during, or after planting but before crop emerges, at the rates indicated below.

Apply in a minimum of 20 gal. of water per acre with conventional spray equipment. Do not use in NM. In TX, use only in the panhandle, gulf coast and blacklands areas. Do not apply preplant incorporated in AZ or the Imperial Valley in CA.

**Rate of Charger Max ATZ for minimum- or no- tillage Grain Sorghum
(Seed must be treated with Concep)**

Soil Texture	Organic matter	Broadcast rate per acre
COARSE: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	any	DO NOT USE
MEDIUM OR FINE: loam, silt loam, silt sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	less than 1.0%	DO NOT USE
	1 to 1.5%	1.6 quarts
	more than 1.5%	1.8 to 2.1 quarts

Tank mix partner rates to add to above

Paraquat:

	Weed Height		
	1 to 3 inches	3 to 5 inches	5 to 6 inches
Rate per acre paraquat (as ionized active ingredient*)	0.56 to 0.75 lb ai	0.75 to 0.94 lb ai	0.94 to 1.13 lb ai
* e.g. Gramoxone Inteon-contains 3 lb ai per gallon.	Add 1 to 2 pints of high-active-ingredient non-ionic surfactant such as Activate Plus per 100 gallons of spray mix. Do not apply in suspension-type fluid fertilizers. This moisture will not control weeds taller than 6 inches.		

Landmaster BW:

Apply at a rate of 1.7 to 3.4 pints per acre depending on weed species and size. See the Landmaster BW label for specific instructions.

Cornerstone (glyphosate):

See the Cornerstone label for specific directions.

PRECAUTIONS: To avoid possible crop injury, do not apply Charger Max ATZ on highly alkaline soils (pH > 8.0), or on eroded areas where calcareous subsoils are exposed. Do not apply Charger Max ATZ when sorghum is planted in deep furrows because heavy rain following application can cause excessive concentration of herbicide in the furrows. Do not apply to sorghum grown under dry mulch tillage. Injury to the crop may occur if Charger Max ATZ is applied early preplant, preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or pre-emergence and then an in-furrow systemic insecticide is applied at planting. Sorghum growing under stress caused by minor element deficiency may be injured by Charger Max ATZ. Postemergence applications to sorghum must be made before the crop reaches 12 inches in height.

ROTATIONAL CROPS: Follow rotational crop restrictions as for Charger Max ATZ alone.

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